

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

Organize for November.

Whatever may have been the distractions in the opposition party heretofore, it is safe to assume that they were, ostensibly, healed in the wigwag at Chicago. Every newspaper that we see gives us warning that the oppositionists are on the alert for the November Election.

The contest before us is one of the grandest contests that could occupy the thought or stir the heart of a freeman. Party lines must be drawn distinctly now. A man is either for suppressing the rebellion or for yielding to the demands of the rebels, is either for putting down the rebellion by force of arms, or stopping it and running the chances of a Southern Confederacy, reconstruction, and a broken Union. The thought of a dismembered Union saddens every loyal heart.

Will patriotic freemen quietly pursue their usual avocations for the next two months and give no thought to the impending danger that menaces the nation? Then they are unworthy of the name of American citizens. If you would rebuke treason at all times and places, you must be alive—you must organize. Hold preliminary meetings, circulate campaign documents. Talk over the war, its condition and prospective view, and also the proposed traitorous policy of the Chicago platform. Be valiant, honest, earnest and never-ceasing in your efforts to sustain the country in its dark hour of trial. Remember that a few hard-working men influence a town mightily, and although you may have truth, patriotism and liberty on your side, they amount to nothing without wide-awake, go-ahead, life-inspiring organization. System is the base of success in politics as business. Wait for no State or National Committee. See that your district or town is taken care of, and you are a good worker for your country.

Gen. McClellan's Letter.

In another column will be found the ingenious letter of George B. McClellan, signifying his acceptance of the nomination at Chicago. It will be read with surprise by those who were led to believe that he was more of a patriot and less of a politician. It will be read with regret by many who hoped that he would not let the golden opportunity pass by without putting his foot upon the peace-at-any-price plank in the Chicago platform. It will be read with contempt by many who deemed Gen. McClellan the beau ideal of a soldier, a statesman and a patriot and who are compelled to witness the ingenious shifts and subtle artifices by which, while standing on the Chicago peace platform, he, a soldier in commission, aspires to reach the highest office in the gift of the American people.

The Springfield Republican in alluding to this letter remarks that it "ignores the armistice and negotiation plank of the democratic platform, and plants himself on his own record as to the war alluding, somewhat egotistically, to his Harrison landing letter to the president, and reminding the democrats that they nominated him with full knowledge as to what his opinions are. This is as much as to say, 'Gentlemen, I care nothing for your platform; if you choose to elect me president on my own, I accept.' This puts Gen. McClellan in a more honorable and patriotic position than if he had adopted the Chicago creed, and he will win more votes by this course from the war democrats than he will lose among copperheads. But it is not entirely magnanimous to thus virtually repudiate its doctrines and accept its votes, although there is a certain frankness in avowing the purpose in advance. If McClellan had stood proof against the lust for power, and had the moral integrity and courage to decline the nomination and condemn the policy of the party, he would have stood immeasurably higher now and in the future. He might possibly have been taken up by a new and independent popular movement and elected. At any rate he would have established for himself an enviable reputation for consistency and patriotism."

But it must be remembered that the democratic convention at Chicago made their record and they will be held to it.

"They took pains to lay down their views in advance of their choice of candidates, and with some affectation of deliberation gave out this notable

scheme of abandoning the war as representing their settled conviction, only four delegates in the convention objecting. It is of no use to come forward to day and pretend to forget all this, or to make it subordinate to what the candidate has said heretofore or may yet say. Political platform means something more than that in this country; and especially must they mean something more than that in a case like the present, when the people are bent upon the consideration of questions altogether too vast to be made dependent on mere personal issues. The country now understands that the great problem now set before it involves both its present honor and its future unity and well-being, and it will judge of the intentions and claims of the great political parties by reference to their former declarations of policy, and not by such shifting and deceptive signs as the stress of a campaign now induces the democratic leaders to give out."

In other columns we re-publish an extract from the New York Daily News a leading democratic paper and give a telegram in regard to Vallandigham's course of procedure which are significant hints of the political times and indicate that there is trouble in the wigwag.

After all it matters but little what are the individual opinions of the candidate. He is the representative of a party and the party has a platform of its own creation by which the candidate is governed. It would be idle or absurd to suppose that an individual can change or modify the policy of a national party which nominates him to office. As one of our co-temporaries very properly states:

"The real question then is, what are the principles—what is the policy of the party—what is the platform upon which the candidate stands? It is useless to ignore the obvious resolutions adopted at Chicago. It is folly to attempt to construe them by the light of subsequent events at Atlanta and Mobile. It is too late for General McClellan or any one else to evade the great dissatisfaction they have caused, by a construction as disingenuous as it is futile. It will but skin and film the necrotic place."

There the resolutions stand! They were deliberately adopted—unanimously approved. They were satisfactory to Vallandigham and to the clamorous mob which surrounded and influenced, if it did not indeed control the convention. He who runs may read, and he who reads cannot fail to understand them.

The divergence between the two parties is plainly marked, and will increase every day until the election. It is a question of peace or war—a certain, substantial and final settlement of our difficulties by the strong arm of a powerful government, and the effectual destruction of the rebel power—or a dilatory policy, uncertain, wavering, ineffectual and weak, commencing in negotiations with traitors, propositions of peace to those who will spurn them in contempt, and all resulting in a renewal of the war, after the government is weakened by dissensions, and the enemy is strengthened by repose and the confidence of final success. The government is now pursuing the war with a vigor and success never before exhibited. The enemy are routed in Georgia, astonished and dismayed in Alabama, discouraged in Virginia. Our soldiers are everywhere in the highest spirits. Our commanders only desire a few more men. The authorities are straining every nerve to furnish them, and soldiers are hurrying to the front by thousands every day. Shall this policy be pursued, or shall the wretched doctrines of the Chicago politicians be substituted, and the present despair of the rebel authorities be changed to notes of gladness and songs of joy?"

"Circulate the Documents."

The Union Congressional Committee will immediately issue the following documents for distribution among the people:

1. McClellan's Military Career, reviewed and exposed.
2. George H. Pendleton, his disloyal record and antecedents.
3. The Chicago Copperhead Convention. The men who composed it.
4. Base surrender of Copperheads to the Rebels in arms.
5. The military situation and the glorious achievements of our soldiers and sailors.
6. A few plain words with the heroic private soldiers.
7. The History of McClellan—"Arbitrary arrest," of the Maryland Legislature.
8. What Lincoln's Administration has done.

These documents will be printed in English and German and sent for two dollars per hundred copies. Let the loyal men everywhere send in their orders to Hon. James Harlan, Washington, D. C.

In addition to these documents the Union Congressional Committee will issue the following:

1. The Doctrine of the Copperheads North and the Rebels South identical.
2. Rebel Terms of Peace.
3. Can the Country pay the expenses of the War?
4. The Constitution upheld and maintained.
5. Peace to be enduring must be conquered.
6. A History of the Cruelties and Atrocities of the Rebellion.
7. Evidence of the Copperhead Conspiracy in the Northwest.
8. War Votes in the present Congress.

Gov. Smith telegraphed from Washington Sept. 14, to Secretary Williams as follows:

The War Department has ordered a draft for the 19th inst. I am doing all possible to save a draft in Vermont. I am assured that volunteering will be allowed to the latest moment, and even after the draft, volunteers will be accepted in lieu of drafted men, if offered before he leaves the State.

I have obtained allowances for excesses under the late enrollment, and a credit for seventeen hundred and sixty-seven men, the excess of the quota under the recent call. A new assignment will be distributed among the towns entitled to the same to equalize the Congressional Districts as soon as I return.

The first gun of the political campaign was fired in Vermont on the 1st Tuesday of September. Its echoes rang out clearly and unmistakably for the Union cause.

State officers were re-elected by a larger majority than they received in the fall of 1863, and all the members of congress were re-elected by largely increased majorities.

Returns from 230 towns show the election of 210 Union and 20 democratic representatives. The Senate is unanimously Union.

The second gun of the campaign was fired on Monday last in Maine. Accounts from the election in that State give gratifying assurances that the Union State ticket has prevailed by an overwhelming vote and that a unanimous Union delegation has been elected to Congress.

As in Vermont so in Maine the Union cause has triumphed gloriously. The freemen of both of these States have known heretofore what it is to be in the vanguard, and right nobly have they discharged the duties of the post.

Some Jars in the Machinery.

The following article, which we re-publish from the New York Daily News of September 10th, declares with much frankness the great antipathies which exist between the peace wing and platform of the democratic party and the presidential candidate and his principles as set forth in General McClellan's letter of acceptance.

The News calls for the reassembling of the Chicago Convention. The purpose of such a call is to reduce the elements to harmony, if possible.

Meanwhile the article will be read with some interest:

"It was with a satisfaction that knew no bounds that we welcomed in the platform presented by the Chicago Convention to the democracy, the proposition for an immediate cessation of hostilities and a convention of all the States. To cease fighting and to appeal to reason and calm discussion of the questions in dispute; that is precisely the plan of action that we have advocated from the commencement of hostilities. It is fair to suppose that the sovereign States, solemnly assembled in Convention, would exercise such judgment and conciliatory attributes as are due to the spirit of enlightenment and Christianity, and would use their best endeavors to free our political system from its imperfections, that it might accord, so far as possible, with the interests of all, and be offensive to none. The Chicago Platform promises with its triumph, an immediate cessation of hostilities, and advocates a plan of reconciliation that evokes peace upon our conscientiously imposed. We accepted it, and with it the candidates nominated upon the platform.

But the candidates and the platform cannot exist apart. The platform is the soul—the candidate is the body. The one may change, decay, perish; the other is immutable and eternal, for it is principle. The two are therefore inseparable in their relative positions, for if the man renounce the principle, he ceases to be a candidate of the party that nominated him.

George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to-day? He does not. He has renounced the platform in his letter accepting the nomination. It is as if a bridegroom should accept the bride's property but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their party betrayed and then to do homage to the traitor. They demand all that is promised in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declines the Chicago nomination, and stands before the people self-nominated on a platform of his own creation. The democracy must seek a candidate who will stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. If the platform accords not with the nominee's conviction of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assembly that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the democracy. The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved. It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and if Gen. McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the convention re-assemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform."

Franklin County Court.

September Term, 1864.

The September Term of the Franklin County Court was commenced at St. Albans on Tuesday, September 13, 1864. Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, Chief Judge and Hon. Romeo H. Hoyt, of St. Albans, and Hon. Royal T. Bingham, of Fletcher, Assistant Judges. The court was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Isham Bliss, after which the following Grand Jurors were duly empanelled, sworn and charged by the court:

Bakersfield—Nelson H. Armington. Berkshire—Ethan A. Hall. Enosburgh—Samuel H. Stevens. Fairfax—Joseph Bowditch. Fairfield—Darius S. Barlow. Fletcher—Reed B. Brown. Franklin—Roswell Mears. Georgia—Cyrus Hotchkiss, Hiram H. Hale. Highgate—Henry A. Hinckley, Walter C. Stevens.

Montgomery—James Martin, excused. Richford—William Y. Wightman. Sheldon—William S. Green. St. Albans—James Saxe, William W. Thorp, Asahel S. Hyde, Talisman.

Swanton—Valentine S. Ferris, Lewis Janes.

Mr. Stevens of Highgate was appointed Foreman—upon his declining the office, Mr. Hotchkiss of Georgia was appointed.

Mr. Theodore B. Marvin, of Swanton, was then sworn to take charge of the Grand Jury during the session.

The following Petit Jurors were duly empanelled and sworn:

Bakersfield—William H. Perkins, Amos A. Oviatt and Ozo G. Start. Berkshire—William F. Willey, Daniel Morin, Albert Chaffee and George Clement.

Enosburgh—Charles S. McAllister, Charles Maynard, O. F. Gilbert and D. B. Stetson.

Fairfax—Lafayette Cady, Isaac T. Story and J. Parnelle Hunt.

Fairfield—Charles R. Soule and Francis D. Story.

Fletcher—Merritt Curtis, Reuben Armstrong and Giles Rugg.

Richford—John A. Rounds, Charles S. Royce and Sylvanus Dunham.

Montgomery—Russell S. Marey, John Head and John D. Morse.

Messrs. Charles S. Royce and Sylvanus Dunham were, on motion, duly excused.

Messrs. D. U. Smith, of Bakersfield, Neri W. Holmes, of West Berkshire, and Hiram H. Rawson, of Montgomery, were sworn as officers to take charge of the Petit Jury.

The cases entered upon the calendar for trial by jury were then called by the court, and after sundry motions for continuance and other court business, there being no cause in readiness for trial the court adjourned until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 14.

The case entitled Charles W. Green vs. Mary Boyden was commenced and the trial lasted through the day and to Thursday, up to the hour of our going to press.

Messrs. Dewey & Noble and Dana R. Bailey appeared as counsel for the plaintiff and Messrs. Royce & Hall and E. C. Seale and George A. Ballard for the defendant.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following are the elected Justices of the Peace in the towns thus far heard from:

Bakersfield—S. G. Start, Silas B. Hazeltine, T. C. Totman, S. T. Larned, Churchill S. Barnes, Chauncey Child, Bradley Brigham.

Berkshire—James R. Stone, H. E. Wheeler, Linus Leavens, Mitchell C. Stone, George C. Ellsworth, Oscar F. Fassett, Asahel Denney.

Enosburgh—Levi Nichols, Anson S. Ladd, Charles B. Maynard, James H. Perley, Niles E. Baker, Samuel H. Dow, Virgil D. Bogue, Wm. H. McAllister, Caleb R. Brewer, Daniel Woodward.

Fletcher—Emerson O. Safford, Lorenzo Blaisdell, Nathan R. Bingham, Ebenezer Bailey, Chester K. Leach.

Fairfax—Joseph Bowditch, James Bellows, Alonzo G. Brush, Ezra S. Butler, Cassius Buck, Harmon Johnson, Samuel Maxwell.

Fairfield—Darius S. Barlow, Hiram Leach, Harmon A. Fox, Ormond Bradley, Nelson W. Isham, Edward H. Wallace, Newton Herriek, Daniel Story, John Nowland.

Georgia—Cyrus Hotchkiss, Josiah Ballard, John Willey, John Reynolds, Harvey Colton, Rufus K. Clark, Abel Bliss.

Highgate—Walter C. Stevens, Edwin C. Thomson, Asa Whitcomb, Noah Best, John A. Fitch, Samuel W. Jenkinson, William Riley, Burton Dimon, Alvah H. Spear, Henry A. Hinckley. Montgomery—William H. Stiles, Rufus Hamilton, Benjamin W. Fuller, George C. C. Gates, Otis L. Kelton, Hiram H. Rawson.

Richford—James G. Powell, William Y. Wightman, Arvin A. Brown, George W. Gibson, A. S. Chase, Sherman W. Sears.

St. Albans—William Bridges, John Nason, Leonard Gilman, Andrew W. Barton, Joseph W. Taylor, Julius H. Brooks, Horace H. Locklin, J. Douglas Soule, Daniel R. Potter, Freeborn E. Bell, Israel S. Bostwick and Ralph Lassell.

Sheldon—S. N. Hunter, Andrew Durkee, Fayette M. Marsh, Eli DeMarino, Robert J. Saxe, Cortez F. Fish, Lemuel Adams.

Swanton—Valentine S. Ferris, Geo. Green, Lewis Janes, Wheelock S. Thayer, Seth W. Hathaway, Harvey Royce, Richard Marvin, Edwin S. Meigs, David O. Potter, George Ballard.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the democratic national convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for president of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that, when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied services in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence of the Union, constitution, laws and flag of our country. Impressed upon me in early youth, these feelings have thus far guided the course of my life and must continue to do so to its end. The existence of more than one government, over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise; to restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for interior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain; that we had abandoned the Union, for which we had so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood; but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek in the constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, with the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power, endeavor to restore economy in the public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of states, and the binding authority of law over over president, army, and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, committee.

—The Union State Convention of New York has nominated Reuben E. Fenton for Governor, and Horace Greeley and Preston King for electors at large.

WAR NEWS.

An attempt has been made by the "cessionists," to neutralize the effects of Gen. Sherman's victory at Atlanta upon the Chicago platform and candidates, by reiterated assertions that his capture of Atlanta, and his defeat of the rebels, didn't amount to anything. Gen. Sherman has, however, just put his foot on this by the following letter:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.

On the 25th of August pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th corps at Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to deceive the enemy, I moved rapidly south, and reached West Point, Railroad near Fairburn on the 27th, and broke up 12 miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready. The enemy attacked the right wing of the army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten. On the 31st and during the combat, I pursued the left of the centre rapidly to railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of Sept., we broke up about eight miles of the Macon railroad, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Gen. Gorman, and about 2000 prisoners with eight guns. Night alone prevented our capturing the whole of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

That same night, Hood in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, 7 locomotives and 80 cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which on the next day, Sept. 21, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose. We followed the retreating rebel army to near Lovejoy's station, 30 miles south of Atlanta, where finding him strongly entrenched, I concluded it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign, viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped 8 miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta. So I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation.

We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, 27 guns, over 3000 prisoners, many wounded, and have buried 4000 rebel dead, and left as many who could not be removed. The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 1500 wounded, and 3000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500. If that is not a success, I don't know what it is.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.

The American has the following news from General Averill, dated at 10 o'clock Thursday night:

To Maj. Gen. Kelly, Cumberland:—Early retreated this morning towards Winchester. I am on his heels. I have whipped Van, his cavalry, captured all his train which was not burned, and taken two battle flags. He has no artillery. I have cut off Imboden.

W. W. AVERILL, Brig. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This department has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and are stirring him to make an end of him as Gibson did of Morgan. Weather beautiful. All things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movement is reported in the Shenandoah Valley or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of war.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.

Gen. Payne, commanding the district of Western Kentucky has been removed. Gen. Meredith succeeds him.

Gov. Flanigan has called a special session of the Arkansas rebel legislature.

The circulation of the Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, New York World, N. Y. Day Book, Journal, and Metropolitan Record, has been suppressed at Memphis.

The negroes at Memphis having expressed a desire to assist in the defence of the city, Gen. Washburne has authorized the organization of a regiment of colored troops for that purpose.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.

A report has reached Gen. Starkweather's headquarters that the rebel General Dick Taylor has crossed the Mississippi and is joined by Forest, for the purpose of enlisting in West Tennessee and rescuing the river.

A scout just arrived from Savannah says all males between fifteen and forty-five have been conscripted in Mississippi; the country was full of stragglers.

The loss in Gen. Starkweather's brigade was very small.

New York, Sept. 12.

The Herald's correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says the capture of the enemy's line of pickets was ordered by Gen. Hancock, and was executed so quick and quietly that the rebels were prisoners before they were aware of it. The position they occupied was on a commanding piece of ground near one of our field works. It was immediately occupied by our troops and held against the attack of the rebels to retake it.

Deserters exist that considerable despondency exist among the rebel soldiers, especially Georgia troops, they believing that their State was hopelessly conquered.

It is gratifying to see how our regiments are filling up by reinforcements constantly arriving.

A Washington dispatch to the Times says: It is ascertained that Gen. Grant has made preparations for a grand attack on Gen. Grant, hoping to cripple him before the army has been reinforced.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 14.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

Lieut. Gen. Grant telegraphs this department in respect to the draft as follows:

CITY POINT, 10:30 A. M., Sept. 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe such a party North in favor of recognition of Southern independence than the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would become more frequent but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an extent degree.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

The following telegram has been received from Maj. Gen. Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, GA., P. M., Sept. 10.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First we need the second they come as privates to the old and tried regiments, with experienced officers already on hand, and third because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power in our Government equal to the Union. Our Government, though a democracy, should in times of war and danger be able to wield power as great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

Letter From Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, City Point, Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Dear Sir:—I state to all citizens that I am sure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment. The rebels have now in ranks their last man. The little and old men are guarding the railroad bridges, and a good part of their garrisons are in trench positions. A man left there cannot be replaced. They are robbed alike the cradle and the grave to get their present force. But what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing in desertions, and other causes of one regiment per day. With this upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effect. I hope a counter revolution; they are upon them the end is not far distant. We will only be true to ourselves. We only hope now is in a divided North. This might drive their reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly called the enemy would become desperate and would make but little